Fig. 323 *Pyricularia oryzae*
Conidia symodulospores, pyriform to obclavate, tapering towards the apex, subspherical at the base, usually 2-septate, rarely 1 - 3-septate, hyaline to pale olivaceous, smooth, 14 - 40 × 6 - 13μm (mostly 19 - 23 × 7 - 9μm), with protruding hilum.

Fig. 324 *Pithomyces* sp.
Conidia (aleuriospores) single, apical, mostly several-celled (dictyosporous), mostly broadly elliptical, oblong to pyriform or irregular, commonly verrucose or echinulate, usually detached by fracture of wall of conidiophore.

Fig. 325 *Leptosphaeria* sp.
Ascospores fusiform, 2-septate, brown,constricted at septa.

Fig. 326 *Leptosphaeria michotii*
Ascospores biseriate, cylindrical, light brown to brown, 2-septate (very occasionally 3), constricted at the lower septum giving the cell below an obovate shape, minutely verruculose when mature, 14 - 23 × 3. 5 - 6μm.

Fig. 327 *Pestalotiopsis* sp.
Conidia fusiform, straight or slightly curved 4 euseptate; basal cell hyaline, truncate, with an endogenous, cellular, simple or rarely branched appendage; apical cell conic, hyaline, with 2 or more apical appendages; median cells brown, sometimes versicolored, thicker-walled, smooth or verruculose.

Fig. 329 *Torula herbarum*
Conidia straight or slightly curved, more or less cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale olive to brown, verruculose or finely echinulate, 3 - 10-(mostly 4 - 5-)septate, constricted at the septa, 20 - 70(29) × 5 - 9(7)μm.

Fig. 330 and 331 *Pestalosphaeria hansenii*
Ascospores ellipsoid to fusiform, inequilateral, usually 2-septate, brown, hexagonal or circular in end view, smooth, 14 × 5. 3μm.

Fig. 332 *Torula* sp.
Conidia (porospores, blastospores) 1- to several-celled, cells rounded, dark, in acropetaluus chains.

Fig. 333 *Dendryphiella uniseptata*
Conidia cylindro-elliptical or cylindrical, pale olivaceous, slightly echinulate, 10 - 22 × 4. 5 - 6. 5μm, 1(-2)-septate, catenate, with one fuscous pore at base and 1 - 2(-3)fuscous pore at apex.

Fig. 334 *Pithomyces* sp.
Conidia (aleuriospores) single, apical, mostly several celled (dictyosporous), mostly broadly elliptical, oblong to pyriform or irregular, commonly verrucose or echinulate, usually detached by fracture of wall of conidiophore.

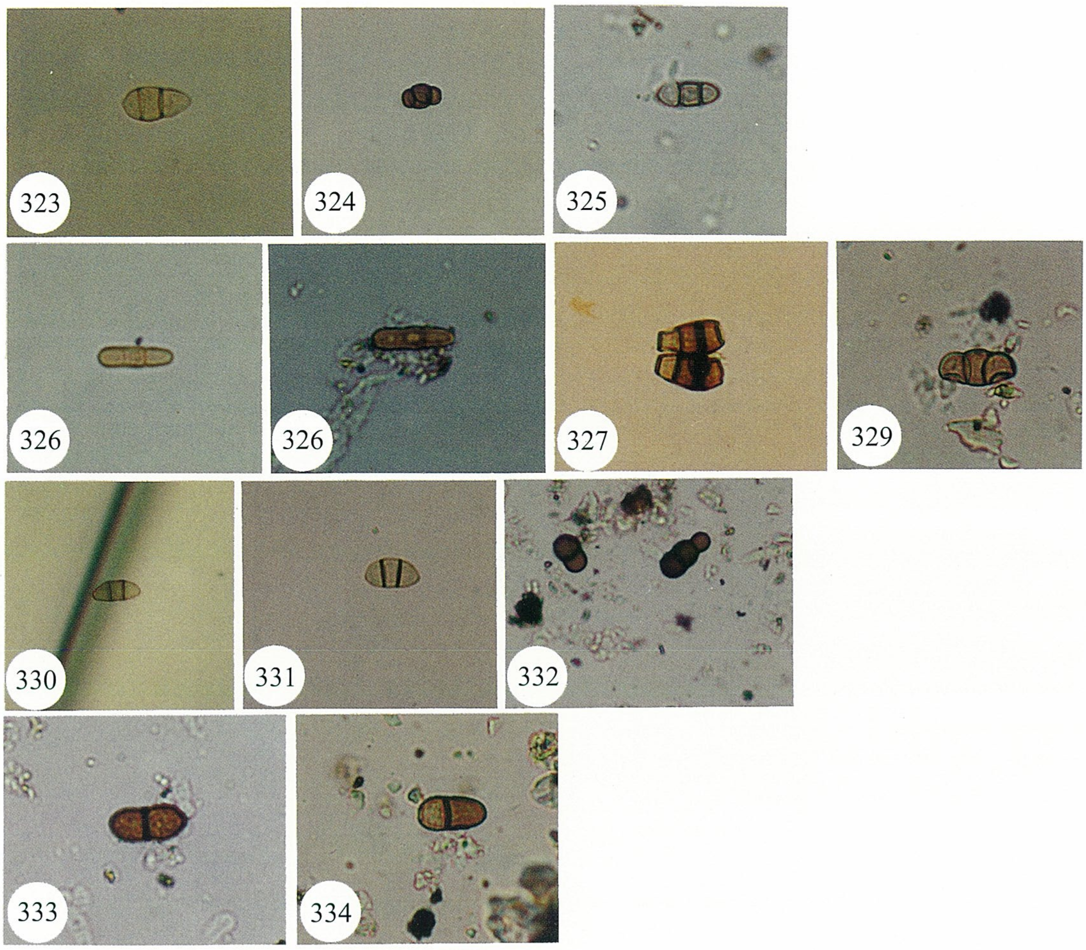
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Fig. 335 *Spilocaea pomi* (Sexual stage *Venturia inaequalis*)
Conidia produced singly at the tip of the conidophore and then successively by proliferation through scars of the fallen conidia, resulting in characteristic and distinct annellations on the conidiophores; obpyriform to obclavate, pale to mid olivaceous brown, smooth, 0 - 1-septate, 12 - 30μm long and 6 - 10μm wide in the broadest part with a truncate base 4 - 5μm wide.

Fig. 336 *Seynesiella juniperi*
Ascospores 1-septate, slightly clavate, at first hyaline with a large oil drop in each cell, but ultimately becoming brown.

Fig. 337 and 340 *Venturia rumicis*
Ascospores biseriate, slightly clavate, 12 - 15 × 4 - 7μm, 1-septate, grey-green.

Fig. 338 *Rhabdocline pseudotsugae ssp. pseudotsugae*
Ascospores at first elliptical, hyaline, septate, later becoming 1-septate, asymmetrical to oval, the apical cell brown to dark brown, the basal cell remaining hyaline or becoming faintly brown, smooth or slightly pitted, 13 - 19 × 5 - 8μm, enveloped on a gelatinous sheath.

Fig. 339 *Acrodictys* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, variable in shape, transversely and longitudinally septate, pale to dark brown. smooth, 12 × 8μm.

Fig. 341 and 345 *Cordana musae*
Conidia solitary on small pegs arising from terminal swellings which later become intercalary, obovoid or pyriform 1-septate, sometimes slightly constricted at the septum, subhyaline to pale brown, smooth, 11 - 18μm long, 7 - 10μm thick in the broadest part; hilum protuberant.

Fig. 342 *Didymosphaeria arachidicola*
Ascospores at first hyaline, becoming brown, ellipsoid, 2-celled, constricted in the middle, upper cell broader than the lower. Discharged ascospores are usually pale yellowish brown to dark brown, 13 - 16 × 5 - 6. 5μm.

Fig. 343 *Bispora* sp.
Conidia catenate, acrogenous, simple, doliiform or cylindrical rounded at the ends, brown or dark brown, usually 1-septate, with a very dark brown to black band at the septum, smooth.

Fig. 344 *Torula herbarum*
Conidia straight or slightly curved, more or less cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale olive to brown, verruculose or finely echinulate, 3 - 10-(mostly 4 - 5-)septate, constricted at the septa, 20 -70(29) × 9(7)μm.

Fig. 346 *Didymobotryum rigidum*
Conidia broadly ellipsoidal or cylindrical rounded at the ends, smooth, mid to dark brown with a very dark band at the septum, 11 - 17 × 4 - 8μm.

Fig. 347 *Albomyces* sp.
Conidia with terminal cells rich in cytoplasm, total length was 48μm and 1. 5 - 2μm in width.

Fig. 348 *Shaeropsis cycadis*
Ascospores uniseriate, 1-celled, elliptic, dark-brown, 10 - 14 × 6 - 7μm.

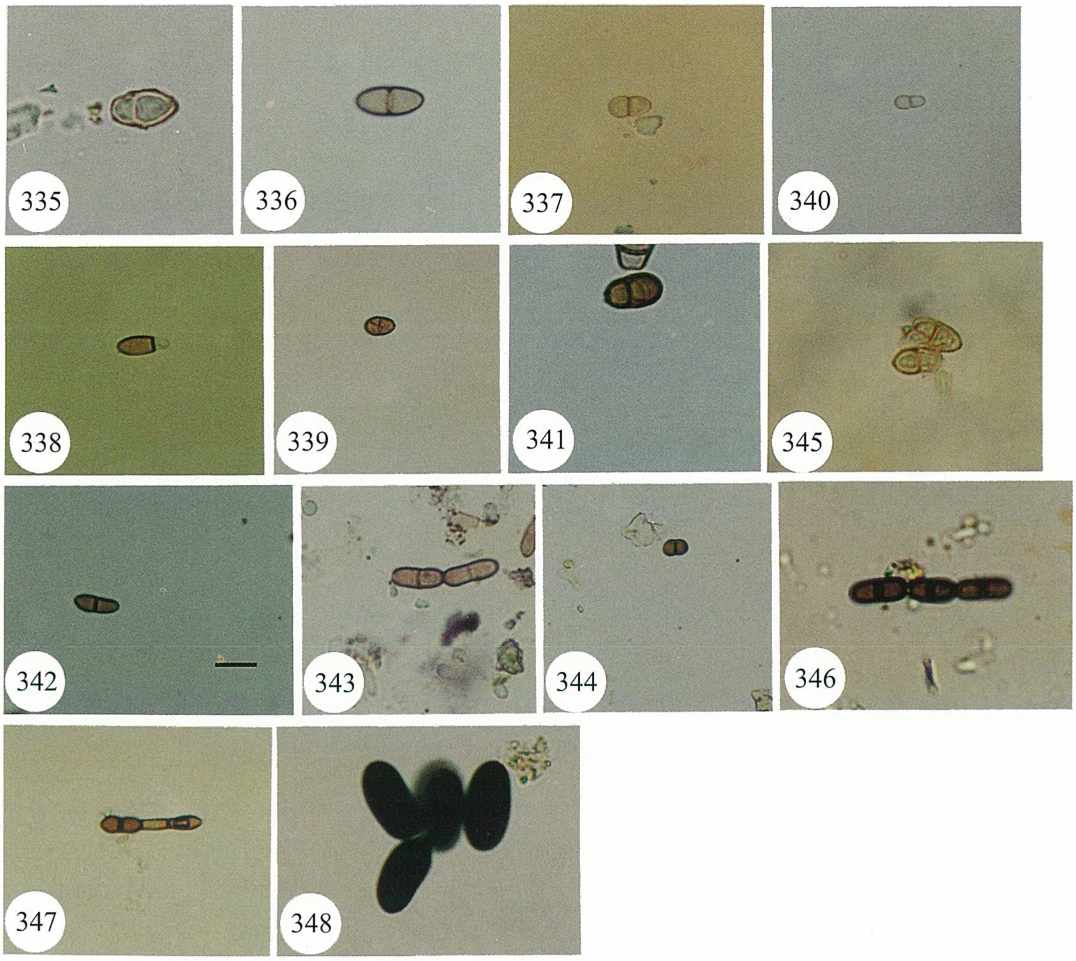
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Fig. 349 *Persiciospora moreau*
Ascospores 1-celled, ellipsoid to ellipsoid-fusiform; brown, with faintly pitted walls and two small terminal germ pores.

Fig. 350 *Nigrospora* sp.
Conidia (aleuriospores) shiny black, 1-celled, globose, situated on a flattened, hyaline versicle (cell) at the end of the conidiopohore.

Fig. 351 *Endocalyx melanoxanthus*
Conidia smooth, 13 - 16 × 10 - 13μm in face view, 6 - 9μm thick; longitudinal germ slit often well defined.

Ffig. 352 *Beltraniella humicola*
Conidia in the type isolate turbinate, pale to mid brown, with the hyaline transverse band above the middle, 15 - 23(19. 7) × 7 - 10(8. 8)μm.

Fig. 353 *Arthrinium luzulae*
Conidia solitary, 1-celled, 18 - 21(19. 5) × 12 - 14(13. 5)μm in face view, 8 - 11μm thick, with a germ slit.

Fig. 354 *Inocybe cervicolor*
Basidiospores smooth, without germ pore, 11. 1 - 15. 0 × 7. 2 - 9. 1μm, L/W=1. 4 - 1. 8, yellowish brown, occasionally thick walled.

Fig. 355 *Podospora curvuloides*
Ascospores ellipsoid, 20 - 24 × 40 - 46μm, dark brown, pedicel small, 2 - 4 × 6 - 10μm, upper cauda long, grooved on one side, 8 - 10 × 40 - 100μm, basal cauda slender, 4 - 6 × 30 - 40μm, very fugacious, germ poer apical 1 - 2μm wide.

Fig. 356 *Phaeocytostroma sacchanii*
Conidia ellipsoidal to ovate, smooth-walled, aseptate, pale brown, apex obtuse, base distinctly truncate, 11 - 14. 5 × 3. 5- 5μm, formed as phialospores from hyaline, erect, cylindrical, rarely branched or septate conidiophores which are 5 - 20 × 1. 5 - 2μm.

Fig. 357 *Ustilago scorzonerae*
Ustilospores single (in fragile clusters when young), globose or subglobose, sometimes slightly irregular, brownish-violet, evenly pigmented or occasionally showing a pale area on one side, 10 -18 × 9 - 15(mean 13. 6 × 11. 9)μm. Ustilospore walls c. 2μm thick, reticulate, the meshes 1 - 1. 5μm wide, 1 - 1. 5μm high; under SEM, with a few small warts in the lower part of the mesh.

Fig. 358 *Chaetomium fusiforme*
Ascospores light olive colored, smooth, broadly ellipsoidal, 11 - 14 × 6 - 7. 5μm.

Fig. 359 *Hypoxylon uniapiculatum*
Ascospores blackish brown, ellipsoid, inequilateral, with one end rounded and the other end with a hyaline cellular appendage 2. 5 - 3 × 3. 5 - 4μm, 15 - 18 × 5. 5 - 7. 5μm in all, germ slit absent.

Fig. 360 *Allescheriella* sp.
Conidia solitary dry, acrogenous, simple, spherical, subspherical, obovoid or ellipsoidal, reddish brown, smooth, thick-walled, 0-sptate.

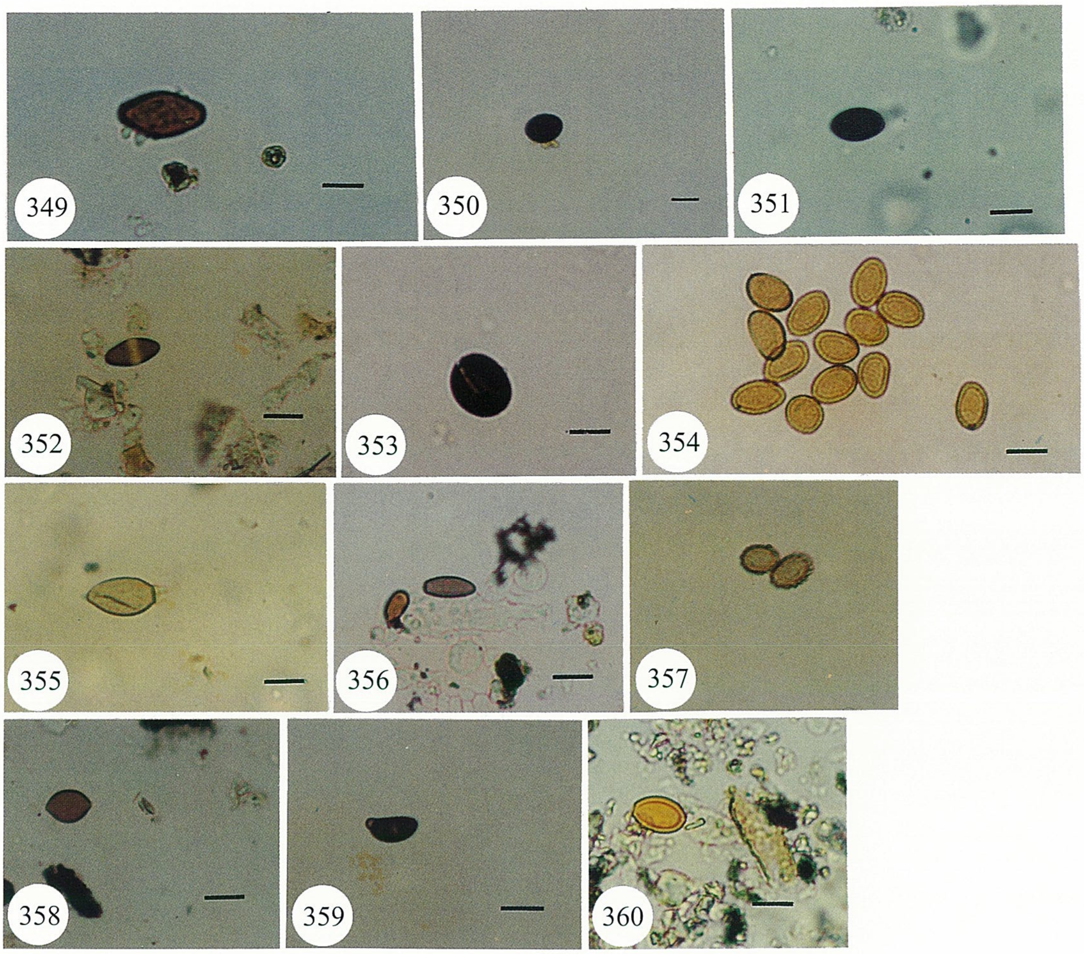
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Fig. 361 *Chaoanephora* sp.
Conidia 1-celled, brown or purplish, ellipsoid; sporangia typical of the *Mucorales* also formed in culture.

Fig. 362 and 364 *Arthrinium phaeospermium*
Conidia lenticular, rather dark golden brown with a hyaline band at the junction of the two sides. 8 - 12(9. 9)μm diam. in face view, 5 - 7(5. 9)μm thick.

Fig. 363 *Inocybe bongardii*
Basidiospores smooth, without germ pore, 11. 7 - 13. 0 × 6. 5 - 7. 2μm, L/W=1. 6 - 2. 0, yellowish brown, often thick-walled (up to 1μm).

Fig. 365 *Agrocybe pediales*
Basidiospores elliptical, 10 - 13 × 6. 4 - 7μm, pale orange brown.

Fig. 366 *Inocybe rimosa*
Basidiospores ovoid, sometimes slightly phaseoliform, smooth, without germ pore, 9. 1 - 14 × 5. 9 - 6. 8μm, L/W=1. 5 - 2. 2, yellowish brown.

Fig. 367 *Collybia terrigena*
Basidiospores smooth, without germ pore, 9. 8 - 11. 1 × 5. 9 - 7. 2μm, L/W=1. 4 - 1. 8, pale brownish.

Fig. 368 *Lacrymaria velutina*
Conidia ellipsoid one terminal translucent papillate, dark brown to brown, spinulate, 7. 7 - 10. 9 × 5 - 7. 1μm.

Fig. 369 *Hypoxylon vogesiacum* var. *microspora*
Ascospores ellipsoid-inequilateral, dark brown, 11 - 14 × 5 - 7μm, germ slits straight.

Fig. 370 *Hypoxylon truncatum*
Ascospores fusiform, 8 - 10 × 4 - 5μm, smooth, blackish brown, with a germ slit.

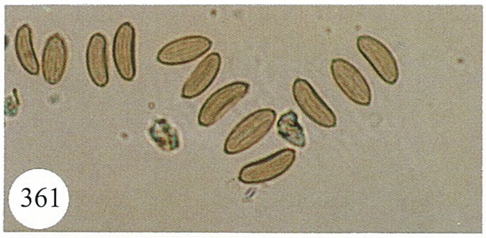
Fig. 371 *Chaetomium globosum*
Ascospores non-septate, olive-brown, usually lemon-shaped, 8. 2 - 10 × 6. 8 - 8. 7μm.

Fig. 372 *Crucigenia* sp.
Plankton algae, cell ovoid to hemisphaerical, coenobia of 4-celled, cruciately arranged and contacted each other at basal corners, containing chloroplaset, 6-10 × 5-8μm, a mucilaginous appendage on outer side.

Fig. 373 and 374 *Cladosporium* sp.
Conidia catenate or solitary, often in branched chains, acropleurogenous, simple, variable in shape and size, with a distinctly protuberant scar at each end or base, pale brown or brown, smooth or verruculose, with 0 to 3 septa or more septa.

Fig. 375 *Crucigenia quadrata* var. *quadrata*
Plankton algae,coenobia 4-celled,circular plate,with a small opening space in the center, sometimes form 16-celled multiple coenobia. Cells triangular with rounded free face, arranged cruciately. Pyrenoids not always present. Cells 3 - 6μm in diameter.

Fig. 376 *Veronaea botryosa*
Conidia solitary,, dry, acropleuro-genous, simple, usually ellipsoidal or fusiform, sometimes cylindrical, rounded at the apex truncate at the base, usually colorless, pale brown or olivaceous brown, smooth or minutely verruculose, with 0- 3-(mostly 1-)septate, 5 - 12 × 2 - 4(8. 5 × 3)μm.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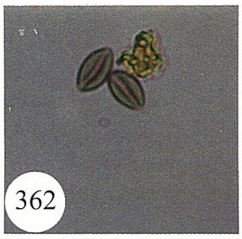
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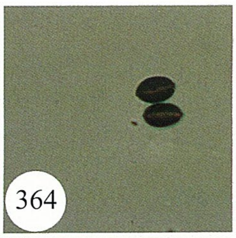
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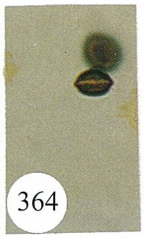
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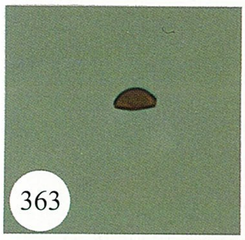
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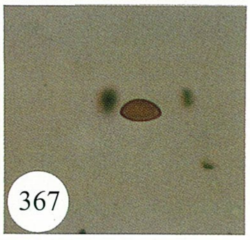
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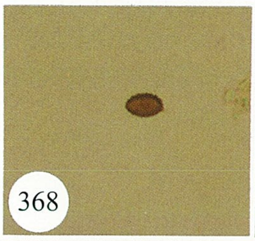
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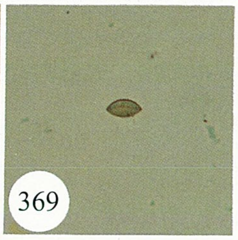
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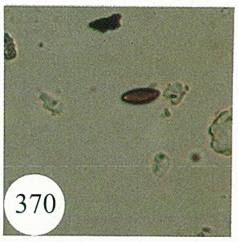
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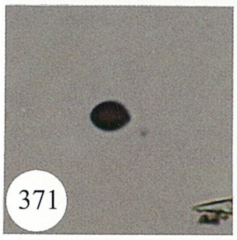
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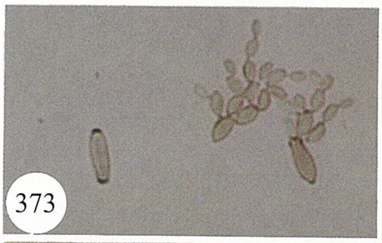
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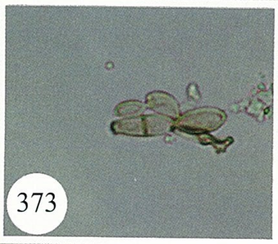
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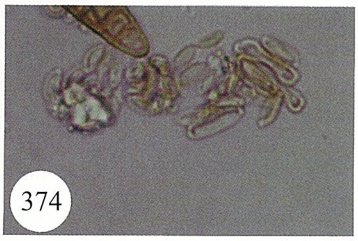
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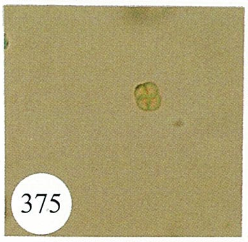
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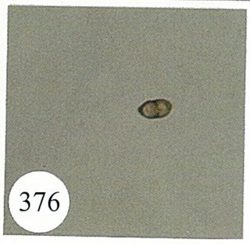
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Fig. 377 *Ulocladium* sp.
Conidia (porospores) dark, dictyosporous, usually without constriction at major septum, borne singly, apical, and on new sympodial growing points.

Fig. 378 *Coprinus atramentarius*
Basidiospores elliptical, dark brown, smooth, nonamyloid, 7 - 9 × 4 - 5μm, with a germ pore.

Fig. 379 *Ganoderma applanatum*
Basidiospores oval, one end becoming truncate, brown, 6. 5 - 10 × 4. 5 - 6. 5μm, with two layers of wall.

Fig. 380 *Chaetomium bostrychodes*
Ascospores when young greenish, hyaline, with granular contents, when mature pale with olive-brown tint, oval to nearly spherical, clearly or obscurely apiculate, or rounded at both ends, frequently with an elliptical, refractive area abreast of each end, a characteristic observed only in this species, 7. 4 × 6μm(6. 4 - 8 × 5. 6 - 4μm), when seen edge wise, compressed, 4. 8μm broad.

Fig. 381 *Inocybe dulcamara*
Basidiospores slightly phaseoliform (reniform), smooth, without germ pore, 8. 5 - 10. 4 × 4. 6 - 5. 5μm. L/W = 1. 6 - 2. 2, pale yellowish brown.

Fig. 382 and 385 *Tetrastrum punctatum*
Algae, in fresh water, coenobia 4-celled, flat with a small open space in the center. Cells somewhat triangular with rounded outer free face, quadrately arranged. Cell wall with a number of scattered granules. Cells 2. 5 - 8μm in diam.

Fig. 383 *Gliocephalotrichum* sp.
Conidia hyaline, 1-celled, oblong-elliptical, in moist heads, saprophytic.

Fig. 384 *Gyrodontium sacchari*
Basidiospores broadly ellipsoid, yellow, smooth, slightly thickened to thick walled, 3. 8 - 5 × 2. 5 - 3μm, amyloid.

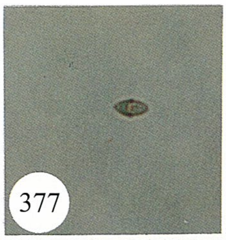
Fig. 386 *Pythium splendens*
Hyphae straight and not greatly branched, up to 7. 5μm broad, bearing terminally or occasionally intercalarily ovoid chlamydospores up to 55μm diam.

Fig. 387 *Genea* sp.
Ascospores ellipsoidal, 28 - 40 × 19 - 28μm, at first hyaline, becoming dull yellow, ornamented with low rounded warts of bosses.

Fig. 388 and 389 *Peronospora chlorae*
Oospores: spherical, 25 - 30μm diam., yellow-brown, with a densely reticulate, thin wall, oogonia: spherical to ellipsoid, 26 - 44μm diam., with a thin wall.

Fig. 390 *Dictyoarthrinium rabaulense*
Conidia spherical, cruciately septate, the septa often obscured, old conidia splitting along the lines of the area, black or almost black, densely echinulate, with spines sometimes up to 4μm long, 15 -33(25)μm diam.

Fig. 391 *Puccinia cynodontis*
Urediospores globose, brown, 20 - 26 × 19 - 23μm, wall finely verrucose, 1. 5 - 3. 0μm thick; pores 2 - 3 equatorial.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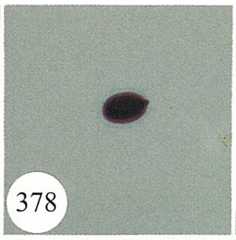
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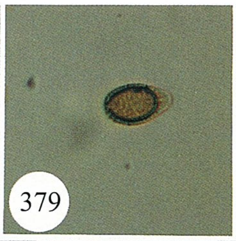
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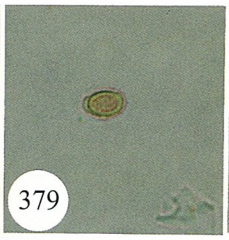
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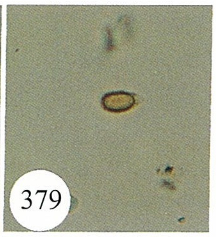
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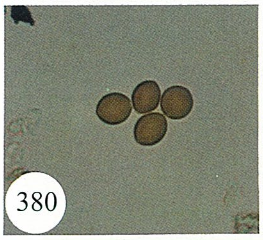
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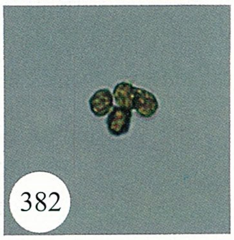
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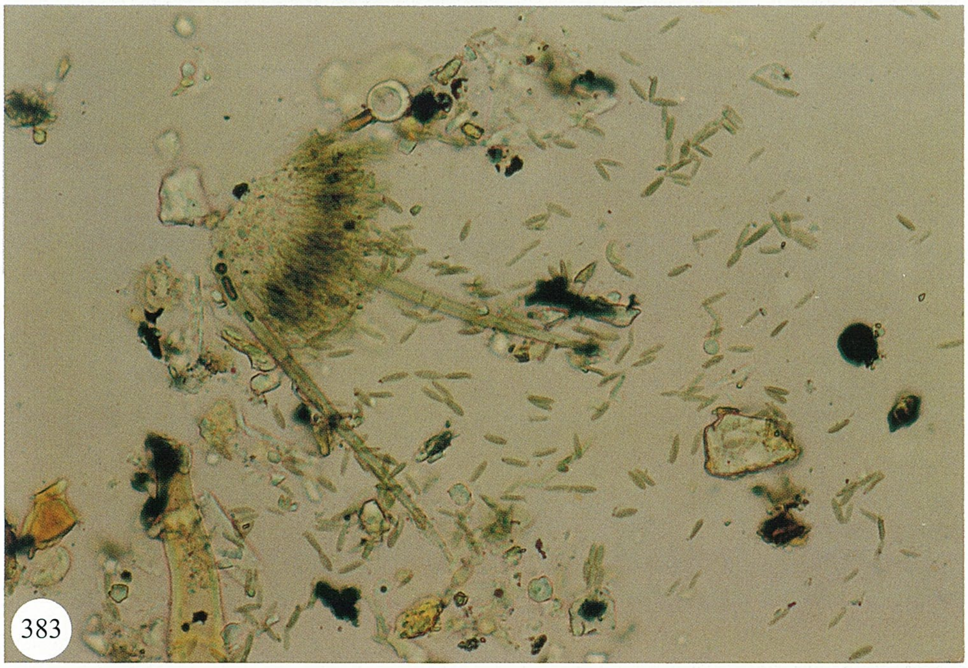
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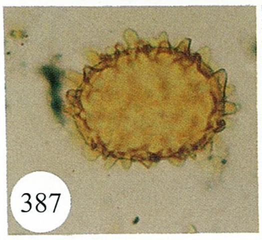
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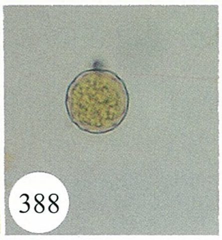
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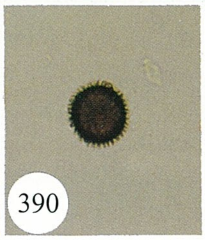
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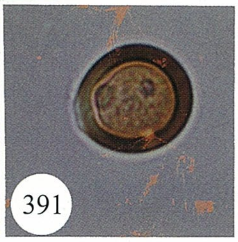
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Fig. 392 *Tuber texense*
Ascospores 1-celled, yellow-brown to brown, ellipsoid to globose, surface alveolate or spiny, 24μm.

Fig. 393 *Uromyces pisi-sativi*
Urediospores broadly ellipsoidal, 22 - 28 × 19 - 24μm, wall sienna to luteous.

Fig. 394 *Peronospora rumicis*
Spores; ellipsoid, grey/violet, non-papillate, (23-)26(-32) × (18-)20(-25)μm, thin-walled, germinating in water to give hyphae.

Fig. 395 *Periconia circinata*
Conidia spherical, dark brown, echinulate, 15 - 22μm diam.

Fig. 396 *Eurotium repens*
Asci subspherical to spherical, 9.5-16.7 × 8.7-12.0μm, 8-spored, ascospores lenticular with a slightly to definitely furrowed convex surface.

Fig. 397 and 399 *Chalara* state of *Ceratocystis adiposa*
Conidia in long chains, pyriform to spherical, up to 20 × 15μm diam., mid to dark brown and verrucose to echinulate with the spines often flattened.

Fig. 398 *Rhinotrichella globulifera*
Conidia 1-celled, hyaline or light yellow, globose to subglobose, 8 - 10(-11)μm in diameter, smooth wall.

Fig. 400 and 401 *Ustilago burkilli*
Spores globose, subglobose to subpolyhedral, 9 - 13 × 9 - 13 (- 14) μm/11 - 15 × 12. 5 - 15 μm/, olivaceous yellow, granular; wall 1 - 1. 5 μm thick, apparently smooth but, in face, very finely and densely punctate, in SEM densely verruculose.

Fig. 402 *Ustilago striiformis*
Spores globose, dark olive-brown, usually prominently echinulate (spiny), and 9 - 11 μm in diameter.

Fig. 403 *Acremoniella velata*
Conidia terminal, spherical or subspherical, 10 - 20 μm diam., pale brown at first becoming dark brown, with a pore at the point of attachment.

Fig. 404 *Arthrinium phaeospermum*
Conidia lenticular, rather dark golden brown with a hyaline band at the junction of the two sides, 08 - 12 (9. 9) μm diam., in face view, 5 - 7 (5. 9) μm thick.

Fig. 405 *Arthrinium* sp.
Conidia (meristem blastospores) dark, 1-celled, broadly fusoid, ovoid, curved to cuspidate, attached on side and apex of conidiophore, often with slight germ slit on one side.

Humicola sp.
Conidia (aleuriospores) single, apical, globose or subglobose, brown, 1-celled; some species also produce simple phialides and phialospores in chains.

Fig. 406 *Periconia digitata*
Conidia spherical, brown, verruculose to shortly echinulate, 7 - 11 μm diam.

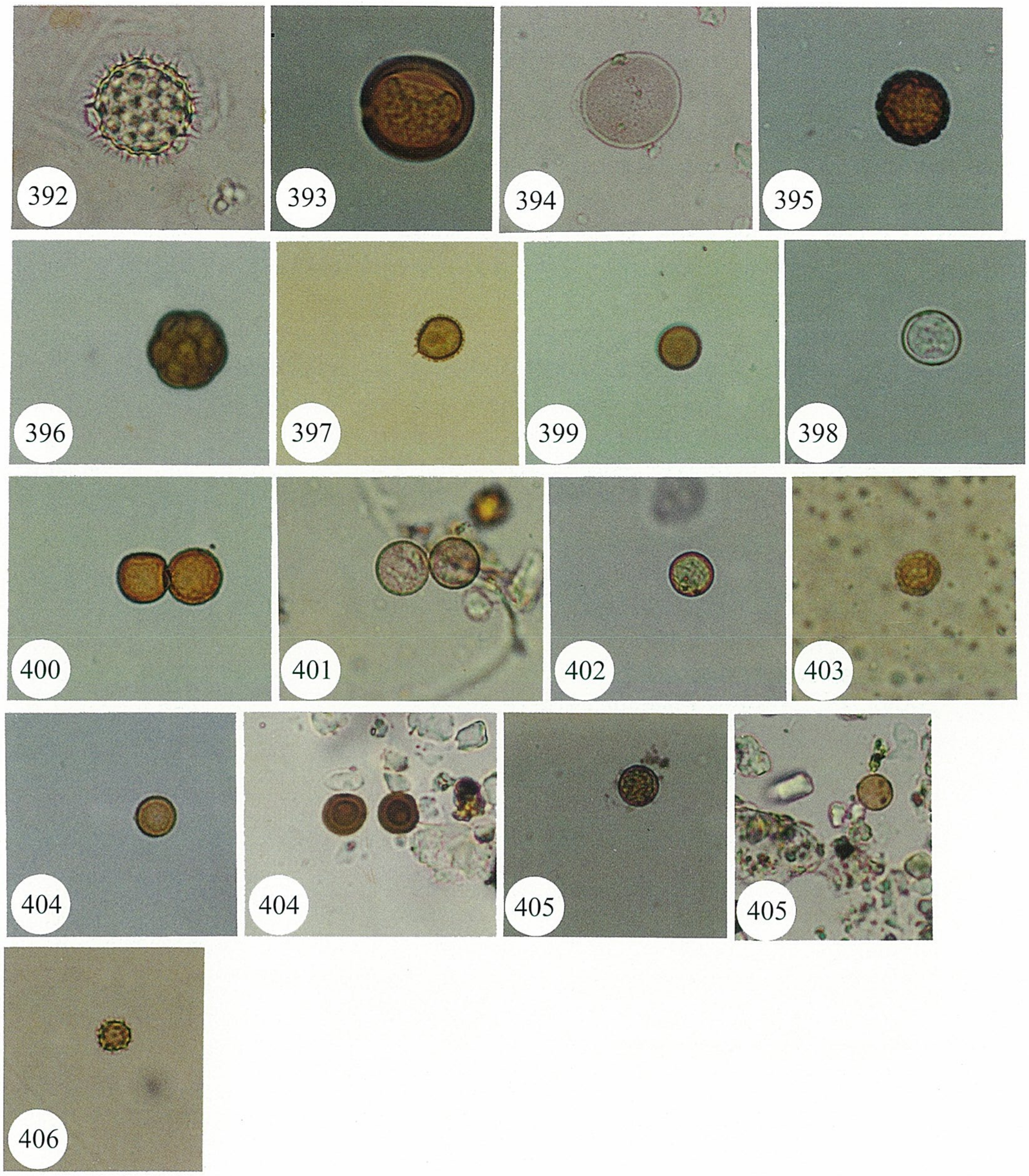
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Fig. 407 *Periconia* state of *Didymosphaeria igniaria*
Conidia spherical, brown, 7 - 10μm diam. with spines approximately 1μm long.

Fig. 408 *Soropediastrum rotundatum*
Algae, in fresh water, coenobia spherical to ovoid, of 8, 16 cell; cells trapezoidally ovoid to trapezoid with broadly rounded corners, outer sides broad and inner sides narrow in lateral view connected each other by the basal narrow sides, without any projection; chloroplasts a single cup-shaped, without a pyrenoid; cells 10 - 13μm in diameter in face view.

Fig. 409 *Periconia digitata*
Conidia spherical, brown, verruculose to shortly echinulate, 7 - 11μm diam.

Fig. 410 *Strobilomyces strobiaceus*
Basidiospores subglobose to globose, brown, nonamyloid, 8 - 10 × 7 - 8μm, reticulate at surface.

Fig. 411 *Aspergillus* sp.
Conidia catenate, dry, semi-endogenous or acrogenous, spherical, variously coloured, smooth, rugose, verruculose or echinulate, sometimes with spines arranged spirally, 0-septate.

Fig. 412 *Aspergillus tamarii*
Conidia globose, 3. 4 - 8. 0μm, thick-walled, very rough.

Fig. 413 *Aspergillus flavus*
Conidia globose to ellipsoidal, finely rough to rough, 3. 0 - 5. 6 × 2. 4 - 5. 1μm.

Fig. 414 *Botryococcus calcareus*
Algae, in fresh water, cells ovoid to cuneate in lateral view, quadrangular with rounded corners in face view, radiately arranged connecting with the lateral sides in each cell-cluster; chloroplasts a single, filling entire cell, without a pyrenoid; cells 2 - 4μm broad in face view.

Fig. 415 *Podospora austro-americana*
Ascospores fusoid-ellipsoid, flattened on one side, 23 - 30 × 10 - 12. 5μm; primary appendages clavate, 13 - 18 × 3. 2 - 4μm, fugacious; secondary appendage not seen. Inconspicuous phialospore stage present.

Fig. 416 and 417 *Zygosporium geminatum*
Conidia usually remaining together in pairs, ellipsoidal, golden brown, verrucose, 20 - 30 × 8 - 11μm.

Fig. 418 *Daldinid* sp.
Ascospores 1-celled, light to dark brown, subglobose to ellipsoid, smooth, with germ slit.

Fig. 419 *Bulgaria* sp.
Ascospores 1-celled, inequilateral, smooth, dark brown, 12 × 5μm.

Fig. 420 *Daldinia concentrica*
Ascospores ellipsoid, inequilateral, 11 - 14 × 5 - 6μm, smooth, containing a oil drop, blackish brown, with a germ slit.

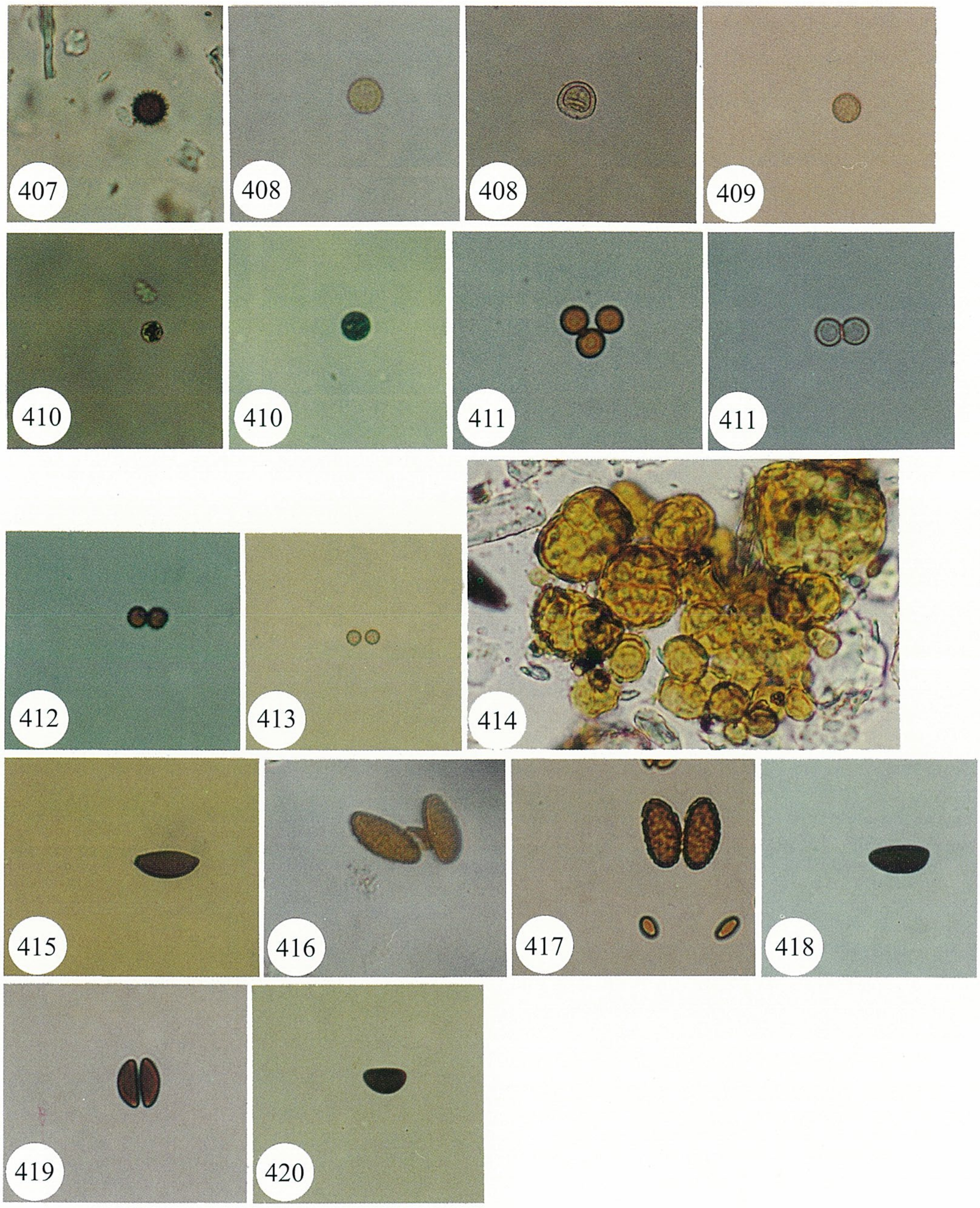
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Fig. 421 *Stachybotrys oenanthes*
Conidia ellipsoidal or reniform, sometimes obliquely attenuate at the base, smooth or verrucose, 9 - 12 (10. 1) × 4. 5 - 8 (6. 2) μm.

Fig. 422 *Stachybotrytis nephrospora*
Conidia reniform, almost black, smooth or verrucose, 8 - 11 × 4. 5 - 6μm.

Fig. 423 *Cephaliophora tropica*
Conidia cylindrical to clavate, 27 - 60 × 14 - 25μm, protuberant hilum 1. 5 - 3μm wide, bright yellowish or cinnamon brown when mature, end cells paler than central ones, 3 - 7 (usually 3 - 5 -) septate, darken at septa.

Fig. 424 *Cephaliophora* sp.
Conidia solitary, acropleurogenous, formed simultaneously over the curved surface of the conidiogenous cell, simple clavate, cuneiform, cylindrical, pyriform or turbinate, sometimes lobed, with a protuberant hilum, at first colourless, later pale to mid brown, often darker at the septa, end cells frequently paler than central ones, smooth, 1 - to pluri-septate.

Fig. 425 *Torula herbarum*
Conidia straight or slightly curved, more or less cylindrical, rounded at the ends, pale olive to brown, verruculose or finely echinulate, 3 - 10-(mostly 4 - 5-) septate, constricted at the septa, 20 - 70 (29) × 5 - 9 (7) μm.

Fig. 426 *Rhizoctonia* sp.
Monilioid cells simple or branched chains, with a length to width ratio of 1 - 3 : 1, hyaline or brown and vary in shape (i.e.lobate, pyriform, irregular or barrel-shaped), sizes vary from 10 × 20 to 25 × 40μm.

Fig. 427 and 430 *Beltrania rhombica*
Conidia 15 - 30 × 7 - 14μm, appendage 3 - 20μm long, 2μm wide at the base, tapering to a point.

Fig. 428 *Beltrania* sp.
Conidia solitary, acropleurogenous, biconic, appendiculate, the free end being usually spicate or apiculate, 0-septate, smooth, pale olive to dark reddish brown with a distinct hyaline transverse band immediately above the widest part of the conidium.

Fig. 429 *Beltrania querna*
Has smooth setae up to 400μm long, conidiophores up to 200 × 3 - 7μm, separating cells 8 - 12 × 4 - 7μm, conidia 18 - 30 × 7 - 10μm with appendage 2 - 5μm long. On various species of *Quercus,* mostly from America.

Fig. 430 *Beltrania rhombica*
Conidia 15 - 30 × 7 - 14μm, appendage 33 - 20μm long, 2μm wide at the base, tapering to a point.

Fig. 431 *Vanderystiella leopoldvilleana*
Conidia pale brown, aseptate, base truncate, smooth, eguttulate, biconic, rhomboid, 12-14 × 8.5-9μm.

Fig. 432 *Dwayabeeja* sp.
Conidia solitary, dry, arising singly or in twos or threes from the upper half of the conidiogenous cell, simple, brown, finely echinulate, multiseptate, constricted at the septa, of two kinds: (1) short broadly fusiform, (2) long, narrow, usually subulate.

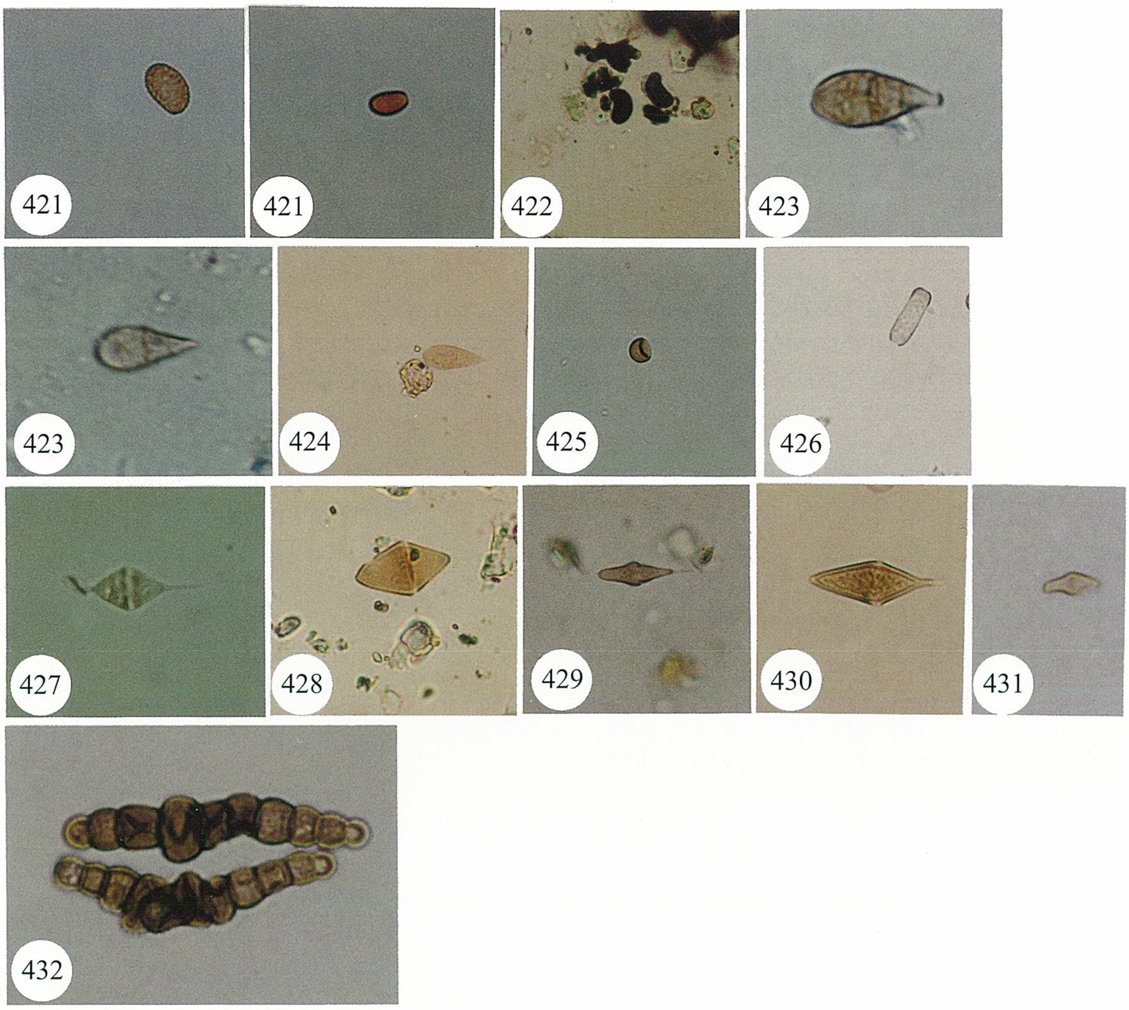
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Fig. 433 *Dwayabeeja sundara*
Short conidia straight or slightly curved, broadly fusiform, 2 - 12 septate, constricted at the septa, mid to dark golden brown, pale at the ends, finely echinulate, 25 - 65 × 8 - 12μm.
Long conidia often flexuous, subulate, cylindrical or obclavate, up to 50-septate, constricted at the septa, brown, paler towards the apex, up to 400μm long 5 - 7μm thick in the broadest part.

Fig. 434,435,437,438 and 439 *Tetraploa aristata*
Conidia mostly with 4 cells to each column, 25 - 39 (32) × 14 - 29 (21) μm, with septate appendages 12 - 80μm long, 4. 5 - 8μm thick at the base, 2 - 3. 5μm at the apex. Sometimes a second type of conidium is formed with 2 cells to each column, 8 - 18 × 7 - 12μm, with appendages 80 - 330μm long, 3 - 6μm thick at the base and 1 - 2μm at the apex.

Fig. 436 *Tetraploa ellisii*
Conidia often verrucose at the base only, with 4 - 8 (mostly 5 - 6) cells to each column, 30 - 51(39) × 15 - 26 (21)μm, with septate appendages 24 - 178μm long, 7 - 10 μm thick at the base, 2 - 4μm at the apex, parasitic or saprophytic.

Fig. 440 and 441 *Tretospeira ugandensis*
Conidia made up of four obclavate columns of cells and fused laterally except at the apex, brown, smooth, 40 - 120 × 14 - 15μm, each column made up of 8 - 15 cells.

Fig. 442 *Stemphylium sarciniforme*
Conidia subspherical or very broadly ellipsoidal, golden brown, smooth with usually 3 transverse and several longitudinal septa, sometimes constricted at the median transverse septum, 30 - 50 × 22 - 33μm.

Fig. 443 *Acrodictys globulosa*
Conidia solitary, dry, muriform, pale brown, subglobose, 22 - 27 × 17 - 23μm, basal cell protruding, 5 - 6 μm wide.

Fig. 444 *Spegazzinia tessarthra*
Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous, conidia divided into 4 subglobose or obovoid cells, dark brown, 12 - 18μm diam., spines 10μm long.

Fig. 445 *Spegazzinia lobulata*
Conidia solitary, dry, acrogenous; cruciately divided into 4 subglobose or obovoid cells, dark brown, usually flattened in one plane, smooth,lobulate, constricted at the septa.

Fig. 446 and 447 *Dictyoarthrinium sacchari*
Conidia square spherical or subspherical, flattened in one plane, cruciately septate, 4-celled, mid to dark brown, verruculose, 9 - 15μm diam. in face view, 7 - 9. 5μm thick.

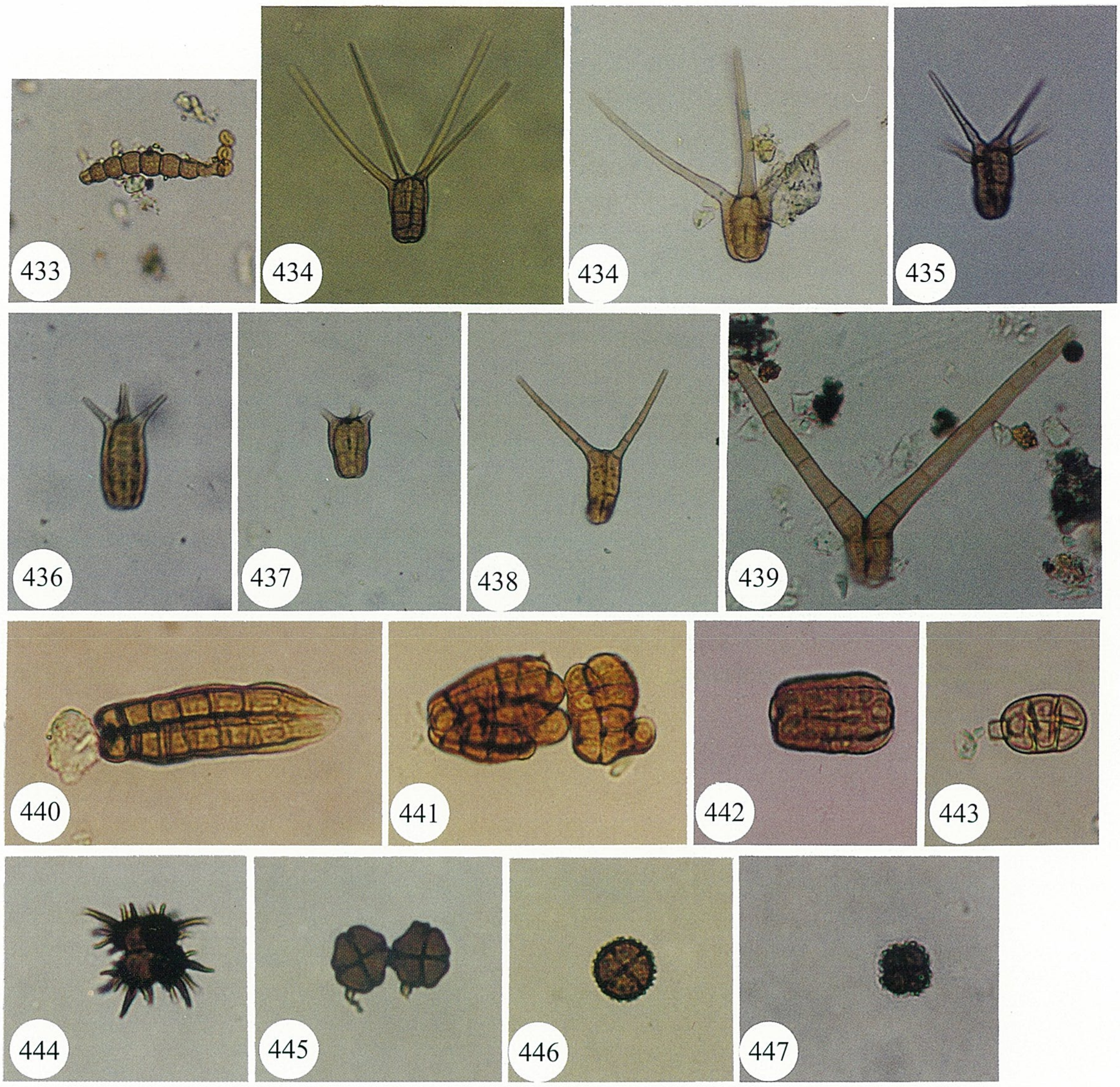
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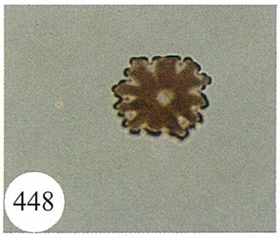
Fig. 448 *Micrasterias* sp.
Algae, in fresh water, cells small to medium size, deeply constricted in the middle; semicells few to several lobed; polar lobe with margins parallel or transversely obtrapeziform; lateral lobes somewhat variable, typically twice divided; side view narrowly tapering with an inflated base; cell wall smooth or punctate.

Fig. 449 *Blastobotrys* sp.
Conidia color olive-yellowing, smooth, primary conidia obovoidal, with 2 secondary conidia, secondary conidia globose or obovoidal.

Fig. 450 *Zygosporium oscheoides*
Conidia 1-celled, hyaline to pale brown, globose to ellipsoid, smooth to minute verruculose,6 × 4μm, conidiophore dark brown, curved, swollen vesicles on short stalks.

Fig. 451 *Arthrinium* sp.
Conidia (meristem blastospores) dark, 1-celled, broadly fusoid, ovoid, curved to cuspidate, attached on side and apex of conidiophore, often with slight germ slit on one side.

Annellolacinia dinemasporioides
Conidia 15 - 19 × 4 - 5μm; appendages 12 - 13μm.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